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2010

Zoos of Orissa





ZOOS OF ORISSA



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FOREWORD

In ancient days, life was interlinked with nature. Human beings depended on forest for food, clothing and shelter. With rapid development and urbanization, man moved out of forests to concrete jungles, which are characterized by polluted air and contaminated water. Since deforestation destroyed habitats and species disappeared faster than evolutionary processes could handle, man started looking for avenues where stress could be relieved. Thus came the concept of Zoos and Deer Parks, where man could see wild animals, educate himself and get recreational facilities. Besides, wild animals which were seized from demonstrators/displayers or which escaped from wild, needed a place for their rescue and survival. Zoos and Mini Zoos provide such facilities for 'rear and rehabilitation' of such wild animals.

The first zoo established in India is the Marble Palace Zoo at Kolkata in the year 1854. That was 156 years ago. The number of Zoos, Mini zoos, Deer parks in the country would now run into 355 (from the mid 1850s until now). In the state of Orissa, Nandankanan Zoo was the first Zoo established in the year 1960 and subsequently, 11 Deer Parks (later re-designated as "Mini Zoos" by the Central Zoo Authority of India) were added. Nandankanan has also been identified by CZA as one of the seven Centers of excellence in India.

The growing awareness for wilderness and wildlife conservation has made zoos and mini zoos as popular institutions, and animals are displayed to the public for almost throughout the year. Estimates indicate that 10% of the world's population visit zoos and mini zoos every year. In India more than 60 million people visit zoos annually. About 6.0 million visitors visit the Nandanakanan Zoological Park and other Mini Zoos of the state in a year.

To meet the long standing need, the present publication titled "Zoos of Orissa" is an attempt to document the Zoo and Mini Zoos of Orissa. It has highlighted and narrated the significant roles played by the Zoo and Mini Zoos in ex-situ conservation of wild animals, especially breeding of endangered mammals, birds and reptilian species in captivity for maintaining the gene pool of species which are on the brink of extinction.

Priyanath Padhi

PCCF (WL) & Chief Wildlife Warden, Orissa

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INTRODUCTION

Indian mythology, history and literature are replete with accounts of wild animals patronized by kings, emperors and nobles for work, warfare and entertainment. Scriptures also record the existence of a Deer Park where Lord Buddha gave his first discourse. In India, the zoo movement received an impetus after independence.

“Zoos” or “Zoological Gardens/Parks” possess and manage a collection primarily of wild (non-domesticated) animals. In the arena of wildlife conservation, zoos play a significant role. The zoos provide environmental education, eco-system awareness, and nature interpretation. They facilitate research on wild animals maintained in captivity and help in maintaining the gene pool of the critically endangered species.

This Booklet focuses on “Zoo and Mini Zoos” of the state and their contribution in the field of conservation education, captive breeding of wildlife and recreational activities.

Presently, there are one large Zoo and 11 Mini Zoos in the state. The large Zoo, Nandankanan and seven Mini Zoos such as 1. Kuanria in Nayagarh district, 2. Taptapani in Ganjam district, 3. Kapilash in Dhenkanal district, 4. Motijharan in Sambalpur district, 5. Papadahandi in Nawarangpur district, 6. Harishankar in Bolangir district and, 7. Gharial Research and Conservation Unit at Tikarpada in Angul District are managed by the Forest Department.

The Mini Zoo located in the University campus at Bhanjavihar, Berhampur in Ganjam district is managed by the Berhampur University. The rest three Mini Zoos in the State are owned by



the private agencies / organizations. These include (1) Indira Gandhi Park Mini Zoo, Rourkela, (2) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) Mini Zoo, Sunabeda, and (3) Municipal Corporation Mini Zoo, Cuttack.

Zoos in India are regulated by Central Zoo Authority, Govt. of India under the provisions of Section-38 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (amended up to 2006) and are guided by the National Zoo Policy, 1998. Govt. of India have formulated Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009, and fixed standards and norms for management of Zoos in the country. Central Zoo Authority (CZA), which is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India oversees the functioning of Zoos in the country and provides technical know how and assistance as assigned under Section 38C of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The CZA also regulates minimum standards and norms for upkeep and health care of animals in Indian Zoos and controls mushrooming of unplanned and ill-conceived Zoos which used to crop up in the country as adjuncts to public parks, industrial complexes and waysides.

Standards and norms for animal upkeep, housing and health care need to be given due priority for ensuring quality life to zoo animals. For this purpose regulatory as well as monitoring mechanisms have been prescribed which have been provided in Annexure. State Wildlife Organisation with financial and technical support from the Central Zoo Authority endeavours to maintain standards and quality of the Zoo and Mini Zoos of the state, so that the very purpose of operating Zoos is achieved.

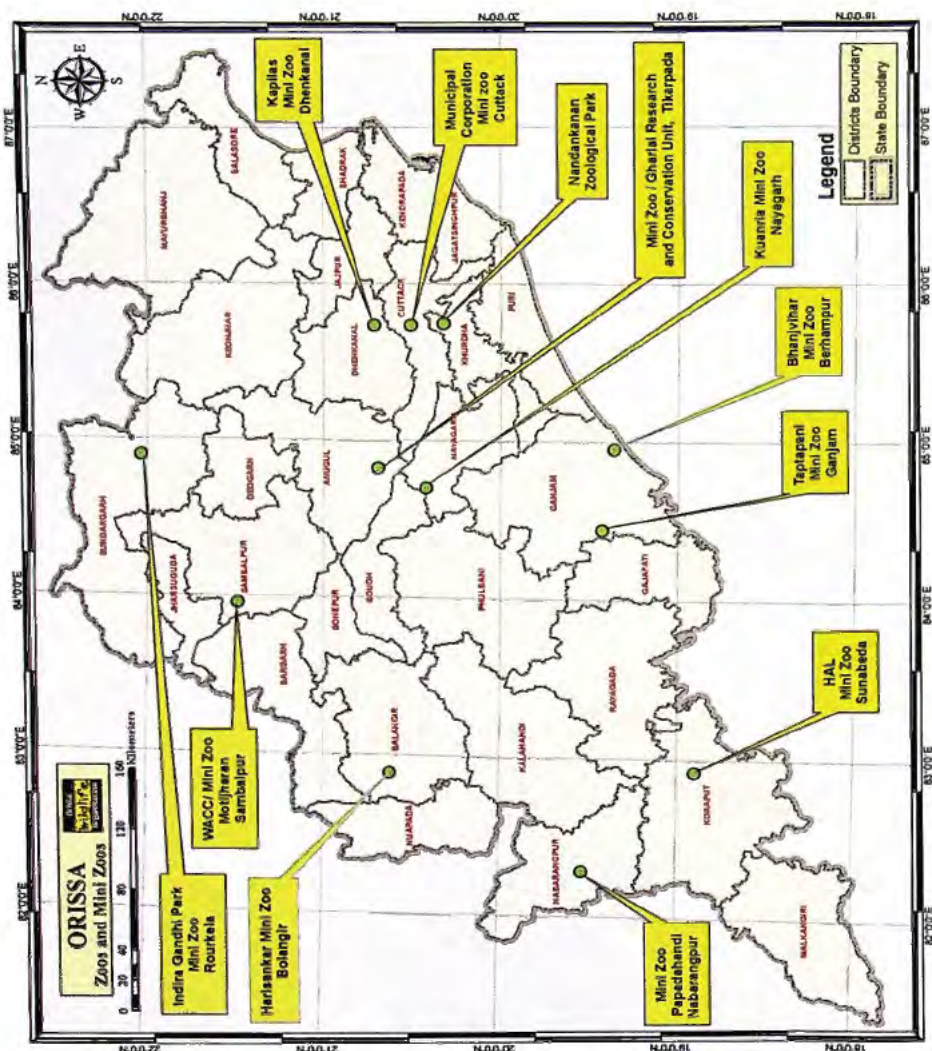


Plate-1: Location of Zoo and Mini Zoos of Orissa

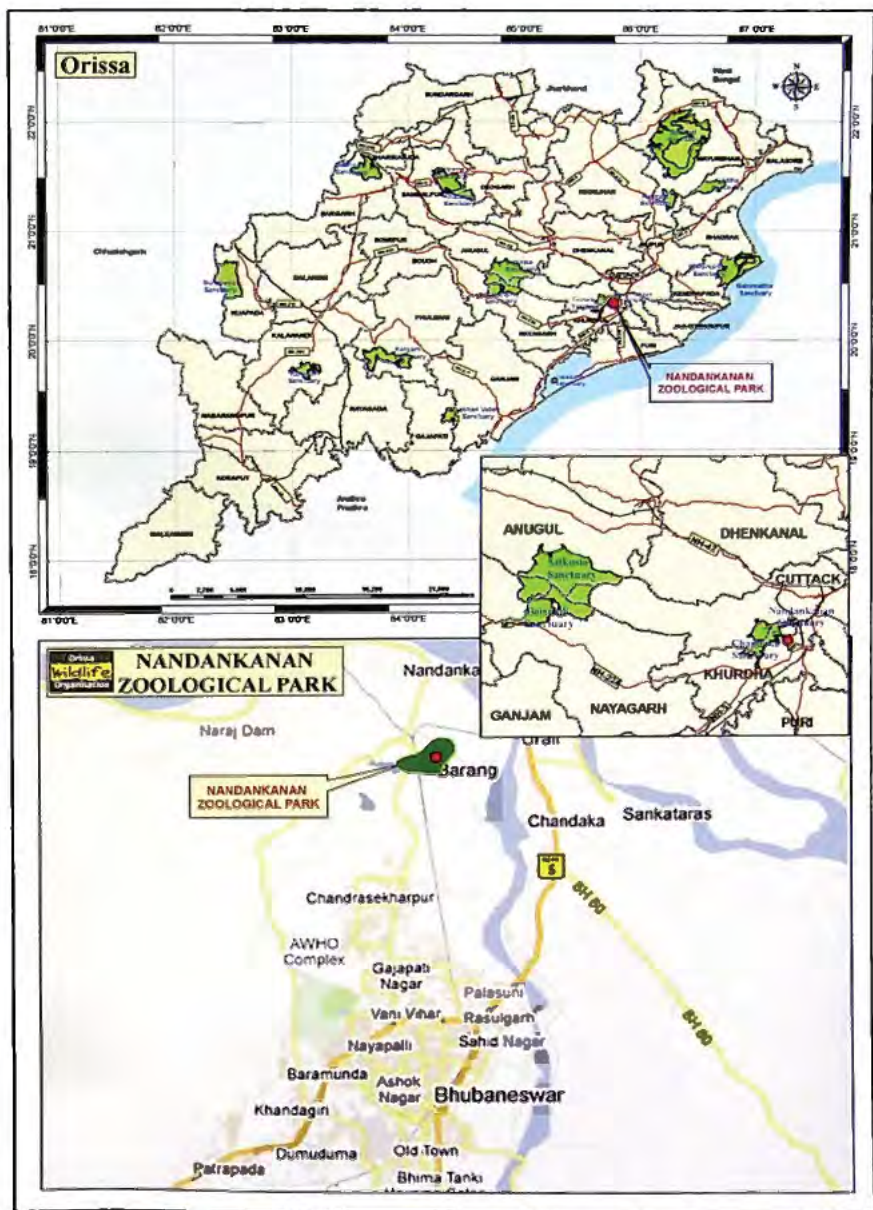


Plate-2: Location Map of Nandankanan Zoological Park

NANDANKANAN ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Location

The Nandankanan Zoological Park is close to Baranga Railway station on Howrah-Chennai Rail route. Geographically it is located between $20^{\circ} 23' 08''$ to $20^{\circ} 24' 10''$ North latitude and $85^{\circ} 48' 09''$ to $85^{\circ} 48' 13''$ East longitude in Cuttack district.

The Zoo is located at a distance of 17 km from Cuttack and 20 km. from the State capital, Bhubaneswar by road. The nearest Railway station is Barang (East Coast Railway) which is less than 1 km away from the Zoo. The Bhubaneswar Railway station is 18 km and Cuttack Railway Station is about 15 km away from the zoo. The nearest Airport is Bhubaneswar, which is about 20 km away.

History

A variety of wild animals were collected from different parts of the state for the World Agricultural Fair in New Delhi during January-February, 1960. Once the Agricultural fair was over, the exhibited wild animals were brought back to Orissa and temporarily housed near Khandagiri for display. Then it was decided to establish a Zoo in a suitable location since the state had no Zoo at that time.

A stretch of natural forests in Chandaka area having a fresh water wetland known as Kanjia lake, located in Jujhagarh and Krishnanagar Demarcated Protected Forests (DPFs) was selected for establishing a Zoo. Construction



Entry to the Zoo



Panaromic view of the Kanjia lake and the Botanical garden

activities were taken up there over a small area to house initially some herbivores like Cheetal, Sambar, Barking deer and a few bird species.

On 29th December, 1960, Sri S.K. Patil, the then Minister of Food and Agriculture, Govt. of India inaugurated the new Biological Park named "Nandankanan" which means the "heavenly garden of God". Subsequently, in the year 1963, a Botanical Garden came up adjoining to the park in the other side of Kanjia lake. In 1980's, Nandankanan Biological Park was renamed as Nandankanan Zoological Park. The zoo started growing slowly with addition of new enclosures. The first tiger was brought to the zoo in the year 1964 from the Alipore Zoo in Calcutta along with a pair of African lions, a puma and a pair of Mugger crocodiles. In 1967, the first open air tiger enclosure was constructed in the zoo where a male tiger "Pradeep" was housed. With subsequent expansion, now Nandankanan Zoological Park is one of the premier large Zoos in India.

The Zoological Park along with the adjoining forests has been notified as Nandankanan Wildlife Sanctuary on 3rd August 1979. It covers an area of 4.37 sq km which includes Kanjia Lake (0.66 Sq. Km), Zoological Park (2.96 Sq. Km) and Botanical Garden (0.75 Sq Km).

The Master Plan for the Zoological Park for a period of 10 years from 2010-11 to 2019-20 has been prepared and the approval of the Master Plan has been accorded by the Central Zoo Authority on 09.07.2010.

CZA recognition

The Central Zoo Authority has granted renewal of recognition to Nandankanan Zoological Park as a large Zoo under Section-38H of the Wildlife (Protection) Act on 22.09.2009.

Memorable events

- The last surviving tigress in Chandaka forest was lured on the 04th January, 1967 into the open air tiger enclosure by sacrificing her



White tigress with two white cubs and a normal coloured cub

freedom, where a male tiger “Pradeep” was housed. She was named “Kanan” by the zoo officials.

- In another incident in 1964, a courting wild tusker kidnapped a female elephant from the zoo premises. However, she returned to her enclosure later.

Unique features of the Zoo

- In Nandankanan white tigers were born to normal coloured parents in 1980 for the first time in the World. This zoo at present holds the largest number of white tigers in the country.
- First captive breeding centre for endangered Gharials (*Gavialis gangeticus*) was built at Nandankanan in mid 1970s. Gharials for the first time bred in captivity in 1980 in the captive breeding centre of Nandankanan which was a world record.
- White tiger safari was established on 1st October 1991.
- This is an ideal site for wildlife conservation and education - integration of *ex-situ* and *in-situ* conservation.
- The Kanjia lake of Nandankanan has been declared as a wetland of National importance in 2006.
- Conservation Breeding Centre for Indian Pangolin has been initiated in 2008-09, which is one of the most difficult wild animals to keep in captivity.



Zoo is having a modern Aquarium



Chimpanzee family

- It is one of the four sites/zoos in India where captive breeding programme of White backed vultures has been initiated.
- It has the largest semi- natural breeding pool for endangered Gharials.
- Nandankanan has the second largest heronry of open bill storks (12,000 birds approx.) and other wetland birds such as egrets, herons, cormorants, etc.
- It is situated inside a natural forests of semi-ever green and moist deciduous vegetation comprising 424 species of plants. The Zoo has a Captive Fodder farm spreading over an area of 33 acre.
- It is the first Zoo in the country to become member of World Association of Zoos and Aquarium (WAZA).

Enclosures

There are 101 enclosures with 202 sub-enclosures at Nandankanan. It has both the cages and open moats. There are 54 cages and 47 open moated enclosures to house all the exhibits of Nandankanan.

Animals in captivity

Nandankanan has the glory of having 1596 wild animals, birds and reptiles belonging 118 species. Details of species wise number of animals are indicated below:

Mammals		Birds		Reptiles	
Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number
40	648	54	814	24	134

Eighty eight (88) indigenous species along with 32 exotic species of animals add glory to the collection of Nandankanan Zoological Park. Nandankanan exhibits endangered mammals (15 species), birds (6 species) and reptiles (10 species) which are included in Schedule-I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.



Basking Gharials in the nature simulating 'gorge like' breeding pool

Achievements in captive breeding

Nandankanan has the distinction of achieving first ever breeding success of the Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*) in captivity on 7th May, 1980 in a nature simulating artificial pool created for the purpose. In the same year, two normal coloured tigers 'Deepak and Ganga' gave birth to three white off-springs named 'Debabrata', 'Alaka' and 'Nanda' on 8th January, 1980 which has created a history. With this, Nandankanan created its own family of white tigers and a separate gene pool of tigers.

The other significant breeding success of wild animals in captivity at Nandankanan are as under:

Sl. No.	Species	Year of first breeding
Mammals		
1	Indian pangolin	1971 (17.11.1971)
2	Mouse deer	1971 (28.06.1971)
3	Malayan giant squirrel	1972 (15.07.1972)
4	Sloth bear	1978 (08.12.1978)
5	Himalayan black bear	1982 (03.01.1982)
6	Lion tailed macaque	1983 (04.10.1983)
7	Sanghaï (Brow antlered deer)	1984 (19.09.1984)
8	Indian porcupine	1986 (07.02.1986)
9	Barasingha (Swamp deer)	1998 (21.08.1998)
10	Chimpanzee	1999 (12.05.1999)
Birds		
11	White necked stork	1986 (22.03.1986)
12	Grey heron	2000 (30.05.2000)
Reptiles		
13	Indian python	1974 (25.06.1974)
14	Mugger crocodile	1982 (30.05.1982)
15	Saltwater crocodile	1985 (06.07.1985)
16	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>	1990 (08.08.1990)
17	Water monitor lizard	1996 (28.04.1996)
18	Siamese crocodile	2010 (02.07.2010)

Coordinating /participating zoo for conservation breeding

Nandankanan Zoological Park has been identified by the Central Zoo Authority, Govt. of India to be the coordinating /participating zoo for conservation breeding of Tiger, Indian pangolin, White backed vulture, Mouse deer and Indian Water Monitor lizard.



The Indian Pangolin (Bajra Kapta)



Conservation Breeding Centre for Indian Pangolin

Administrative set up

The Director, Nandankanan Zoological Park is in overall charge of Nandankanan Zoo with Headquarters at Bhubaneswar. He is supported by the Deputy Director, an Assistant Conservator of Forests and nine Forest Range Officers, who are stationed at the Zoological Park. There are one Senior and one Junior Veterinary doctors at the Zoo for treatment of captive animals and to maintain their proper health and hygiene. The details about the category of administrative and support staff are Group-A: 04; Group-B: 09; Group-C: 76 and Group-D: 74. Apart from this, 127 EPF workers are being engaged for day to day management of the Zoological Park. For management of the State Botanical garden, 26 category of staff been sanctioned by the Government.

Visitor's profile

No. of visitors to Nandankanan over the years has been as under:

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Visitor number	15,08,887	17,32,702	18,62,423	21,29,174

Fee Structure

The entry fee to Nandankanan Zoological Park at present is as under:

Adults (12 yrs and above)	Rs.20/-
Children (3-12 yrs)	Rs.05/-
Foreign visitors	Rs.100/-
Disabled persons	Free

Animal Exchange Programme

(A) Under the animal exchange programme, wild animals of Nandankanan Zoo transferred to other zoos are as under:

Year	Name of the Zoo	Animal species	No/M:F
2000-2001	Indira Gandhi Zoological Park, Andhra Pradesh.	African Lion	2:1
		Tiger (normal coloured)	2:3
		White Tiger	2:0
2001-2002	Bannerghata Zoo, Karnataka	African Lion	0:1
		Mithun	1:1
		White Tiger	1:0
		Zebra	1:1
	Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park, Patna	White Tiger	1:0
2002-2003	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Garden, Mysore		
	Bhagawan Birsa Biological Park, Ranchi	Tiger (normal coloured)	1:1
2003-2004	Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park, Pune.	Indian Elephant	0:2

Year	Name of the Zoo	Animal species	No/M:F
2004-2005	Bhagawan Birsa Biological Park, Ranchi	Tiger (White coloured)	1:t
2005-2006	Nil	Nil	Nil
2006-2007	Nil	Nil	Nil
2007-2008	Nil	Nil	Nil
2008-2009	Alipore Zoo, Kolkata	Hamadryas baboon Common langur Blackbuck Gharial Rock python Openbill stork White peafowl White ibis	1:1 2:2 1:1 1:1 1:1 2:2 1:1 2:2
2009-2010	Vana Vihar National Park, Bhopal	White tiger	1:1



Orangutan, one of the prominent exhibits



Nilagai with young ones

(B) Wild animals procured from other Zoos are as under:

Year	Name of the Zoo	Animal species	No/M:F
2001-2002	Madras Crocodile Bank	Siamese crocodile	2:2
		Morolet's crocodile	2:2
2002-2003	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore	Papio hamdryas baboon	2:2
2003-2004	Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park, Pune	Orangutan	0:1
		Nandy connure	0:1
		Molucan cockatoo	1:0
		Silver pheasant	0:2
		Indian red-breasted parakeet	1:1
		Checkered keel back snake	1:1
		Indian rock python	1:1
		Starred tortoise	1:1
		Trinket snake	1:1
		Red sand boa	1:1
		Common sand boa	1:1
		Monitor lizard	1:1
2004-2005	Nil	Nil	Nil
2005-2006	Nil	Nil	Nil
2006-2007	Nil	Nil	Nil
2007-2008	Nil	Nil	Nil
2008-2009	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009-2010	Van Vihar National Park, Bhopal	Wild caught tigress	1
		Jackal	1:1

Budget

Nandankanan receives funds under the Non Plan & State Plan allotment of the State Govt. Funds under CSP, CP, and CAMPA are also received at Nandankanan. Sometimes CZA allots funds to Nandankanan. Funds of the Society for Management & Development of Nandankanan are used for specific purposes as and when required. The overall annual budget of Nandankanan Zoological Park and Botanical Garden is around Rs.10.00 crores.

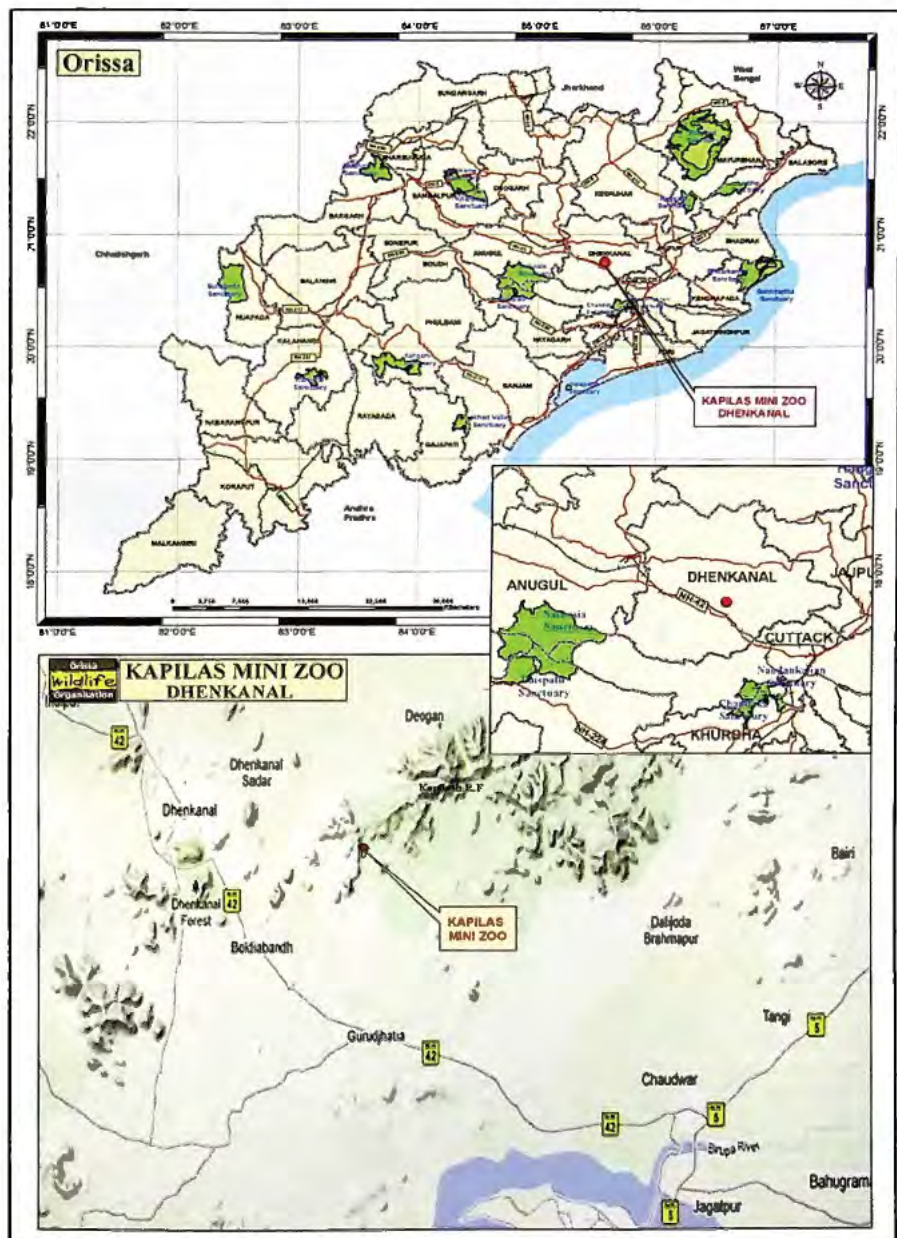


Plate-3: Location Map of Kapilas Mini Zoo

KAPILASH MINI ZOO

Location

This Mini Zoo is situated at the foot hills of Kapilash Reserve Forests from where visitors can travel 0.5 Km by Ghat road to see Lord Chandrasekhar at the hill top and view the scenic beauty of the forest and nearby natural water body.

This Mini Zoo is just 16Km away from Dhenkanal District Headquarters, 55Km from Cuttack and 85Km away from the state capital, Bhubaneswar. This is well communicated by road from Dhenkanal, Cuttack and Bhubaneswar.

History

Kapilash Mini Zoo in Dhenkanal district was established in the year 1979 and initially it covered an area 5 Ha. Later the area was extended to 26.64ha., which includes 11.30ha. of Debottar land and 15.34 ha. of Kapilash Reserve Forest. This Min Zoo provides recreational and amusement facilities to visitors. There is one Elephant rescue centre in “off exhibit” area of the Zoo. One Science Park exists adjoining to the zoo where picnic is being allowed.

CZA recognition

It was recognized as Mini Zoo during 1986 by the State Authority, and subsequently the Central Zoo Authority, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India notified this facility as a Mini Zoo on 01.04.1995 and also on 10.08.2005. Master Plan of this Mini Zoo has been prepared and submitted on 31.03.09 to the Central Zoo Authority.



Footpath leads to enclosures / exhibits



Sambar family

At present, six species of mammals, eight species of birds and one species of reptile are displayed in the Zoo. There are two numbers of open air enclosures for Deer; one each for Sambar, Bear and Mugger crocodile. Varieties of birds are kept in caged enclosures according to their need and behaviour.

Species wise number of captive animals

Following is the list of captive animals in the Mini zoo at Kapilash:

Species

Mammals	No	Birds	No.
Spotted Deer	114	Peacock	04
Sambar	12	Muscovy duck	02
Bear	02	Zebra finch	04
Wild pig	01	Eagle	02
Elephant (calf)	02	Budgerigar	40
Mithun	07	Gunia fowl	02
		Gunduri bird	02
		Owl	04
Reptiles			
Crocodile	02		
Total	140		60



Rescued Elephant young ones in a playful mood



Sloth bear (Bhалу)

Unique features

The Zoo has been successful in breeding Spotted deer, Sambar and Mugger crocodiles.

Visitor's profile

The flow of visitors to the Mini Zoo has been as under:

Year	Number of visitors
2006	50,277
2007	58,946
2008	69,067
2009	78,029
2010	36,144 (Upto June, 2010)

Entry fee @ Rs.2/- per person, above 5 years old is collected from the visitors for visiting this facility.

Budget

Funds received from the Principal CCF (Wildlife) & CWLW, Orissa are utilized for feeding, management and other developmental activities of the Zoo. A piece of Debottar land covering an area of 11.30ha. has been transferred to the Forest Department. The annual budget provision for this Zoo is Rs.24 lakh (approx.).



Peacock (Mayur)



Small Indian Civet (Salia patani)

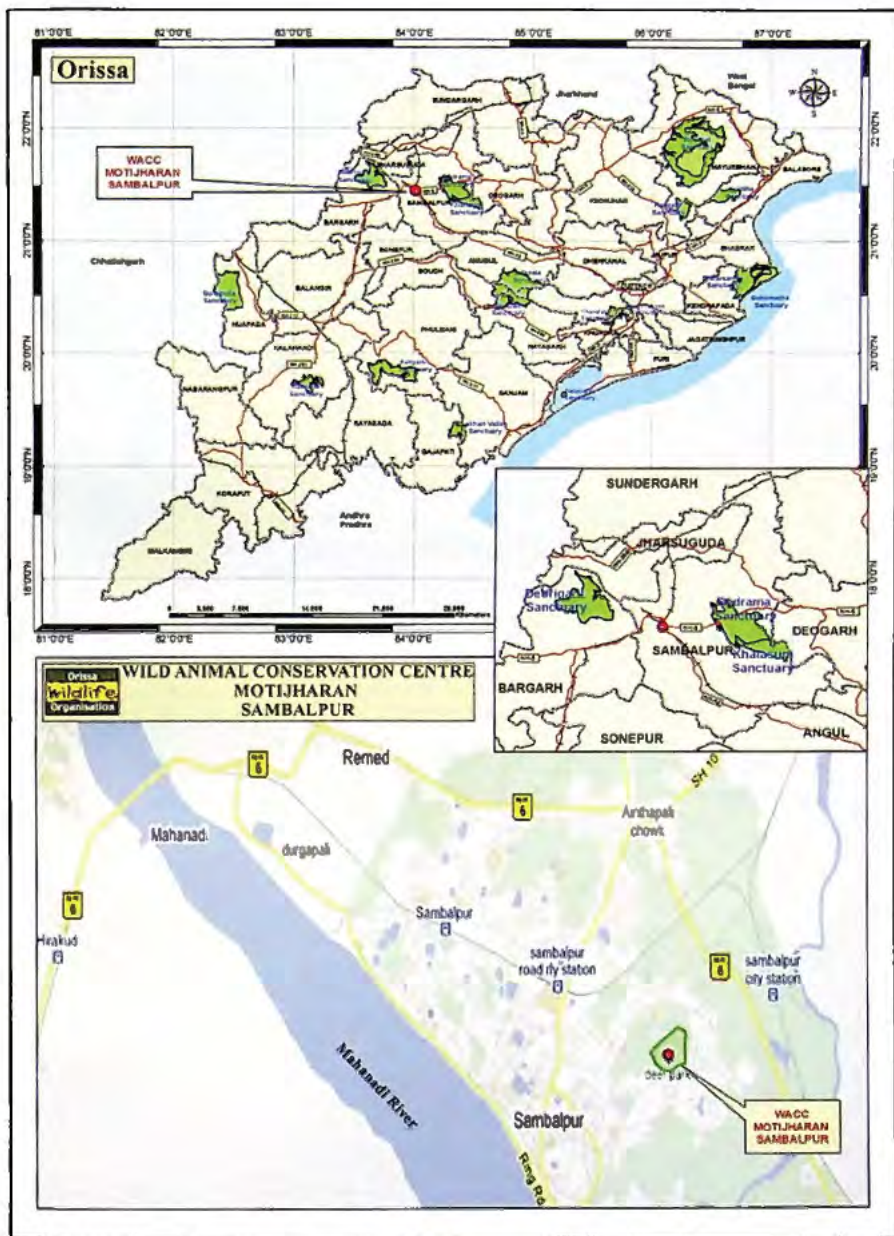


Plate-4: Location Map of Wild Animal Conservation Centre, Motijharan, Sambalpur

WILD ANIMAL CONSERVATION CENTRE, MOTIJHARAN

Location

The Wild Animal Conservation Centre, Motijharan is situated between 21°28' 04"-21°28' 32" North latitude and 83°59' 10"-83°59'48" East longitude in Sambalpur district. It is located inside the Motijharan Reserve Forest locally known as "Brookshill" which is a picturesque spot inside Sambalpur town. It is a low lying hillock with moderate vegetation on north-western side. Highest peak is 202m above Mean Sea Level (MSL). This Mini Zoo is 8 Km from the Khetrajpur Railway Station and only 3 Km away from N.H.6.

History

The Wild Animal Conservation Centre, Motijharan at Sambalpur made its beginning as a "Deer Park" in the year 1980. Initially it was established over an area of 6 ha. At present, it is designated as a Mini Zoo by the Central Zoo Authority. It has been developed as a recreation centre, a centre for conservation of rescued wild animals as well as a centre for creating awareness amongst the local public.

Administrative set up

It was under the administrative control of Sambalpur Territorial Division. Subsequently, it was transferred to Badrama Wildlife Division with effect from 01.04.1986. The Badrama Wildlife Division was later renamed as Hirakud Wildlife Division with Headquarters at Sambalpur.



Entry gate of the Mini Zoo



Footpath leading to Children Park

CZA recognition

The Central Zoo Authority, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India, New Delhi approved its existence in the year 1996. In 2000, the area of the Motijharan Deer Park was extended to 13.16ha. The Central Zoo Authority has recognized Motijharan as a Mini Zoo on 27.07.2010. A detailed master plan has been submitted to the CZA for approval.

Animal display

At the inception of this facility, the number of wild animals displayed included mammals (69), birds (3) and reptiles (1). At present, there are 11 mammalian species, eight bird species and one reptilian species comprising a total of 276 numbers. Species wise number of animals are:

Sl.	Species	Adult		Sub-adult	Total
		Male	Female	Young ones	
	Mammals				
1	Spotted deer	34	59	25	118
2	Barking deer	1	2	2	5
3	Sambar	1	0	0	1
4	Chausingha	3	6	1	10
5	Guinea Pig	2	2	2	6
6	Rabbit	2	1		3
7	Ratel	1			1
8	Civet Cat	2	2	2	6
9	Sloth Bear	3	2	3	8
10	Leopard	1			1
11	Monkey	1	1	4	6
	Birds				
12	Peacock	2	2		4
13	Parakeet	9	31	2	42
14	Moorhen	1			1

Sl.	Species	Adult		Sub-adult & Young ones	Total
		Male	Female		
15	Grey partridge		1		1
16	Green pigeon	2	1		3
17	Spotted dove	2	2		4
18	Duck/swan	4	5		9
19	Exotic bird	22	22		44
	Reptiles				
20	Python	1	2		3
	Total	94	141	41	276

In this centre there are 19 enclosures such as cubicles, Bear enclosure, shed/ cage and Bird aviary, which are housed by a variety of mammals, birds and reptiles.

Unique features

Success in captive breeding and notable achievements:

- Successful breeding of Chausingha/ Fourhorned antelope, Barking deer and Chital/Spotted deer.
- 5 Bear cubs (1 week old) were rescued and reared successfully in the year 2005.



Rescued Bear young ones in Playful mood



Leopard (Kalarapatria Bagha)

- Over 200 Parakeet chicks were reared and released into nature during the year 2008.
- 2 Bear cubs have been released by the soft release method in the Debrigarh Sanctuary (new experiment for the 1st time) during the year 2008.
- 3 Bear cubs are being acclimatized and under trial for release in to Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary through soft release method.

Visitor's profile

The flow of visitors to this centre has been recorded as under:

Sl no	Year	No	Revenue
1	2007-08	68906	Rs.3,05,198.00
2	2008-09	60270	Rs.2,97,414.00
3	2009-10	77243	Rs.3,81,922.00
4	2010-11 (Up to June)	19742	Rs.97,354.00

Entry fee for visiting in to the Mini Zoo has been fixed at Rs.3.00 per child above five years and Rs.5.00 per adult.



Male Sambar



Four horned antelope (Chousinga)

Budget

Funds for food, upkeep and management of the Mini Zoo has been met from Non-Plan, State Plan, CS Plan, CAMPA and MP Lad Fund and funds of Debrigarh Ecotourism and Eco-development Society (DETEDS). The annual budget provision for this Mini Zoo is around Rs.24.00 lakhs (approx.).



Peacock- our National bird



Children's Park is an added attraction



Motijharan guide map



Plate-5: Location Map of Harishankar Mini Zoo

HARISHANKAR MINI ZOO

Location

Harishankar Deer Park, now designated as a Mini Zoo is located on the foot hills of Gandhamardan in Bolangir district. It is a picturesque spot and rich with floral and faunal diversity. It is located at a distance of 13 Km from the Khaparkhol Block Headquarters; 43 Km from the Patnagarh Sub-Divisional Hqrs.; 83 Km from the Balangir District Headquarters; 30 Km from the Harishankar Railway Station and 50 Km from the State Highway / Padmapur Air strip.

History

The Deer Park was created in the year 1971 with eight number of Spotted deer (*Axis axis*). It covers an area of 1.5 ha. and is located in the village Forest area of the Khaparakhhol Tehsil. A perennial waterfall, being a source of natural fresh water is an added attraction of this spot. Besides, the temple of Lord Harishankar is situated very close to the Mini Zoo.

CZA recognition

The Deer Park got the recognition as a Mini Zoo under section 38H of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 by the Central Zoo Authority of Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India on 19.05.2009.

Animal display

Due to successful breeding, the deer population has increased from 8 to 201 over a period of 39 years of which 88 are males and 113 are females. Steps are being taken for expansion of area of the Mini Zoo towards the Gandhamardan Reserve Forest to accommodate growing population of the deer and for better management.



Spotted deer (Harina)

In this Mini Zoo the perennial water source from the Gandhamardan Hills meet the water requirement of this facility through out the year. Besides, there is provision of water tanks and also Kraals for feeding of animals in the Mini Zoo.

Visitor's profile

Tourists in large number from inside and outside the country visit the Mini Zoo, Harishankar temple and the waterfall adjacent to scenic Gandhamardan hill through out the year. There is a Rest shed close to the Zoo facility to accommodate the visiting tourists. The flow of tourist to this site has been recorded to be around ten thousand annually.

Entry

No entry fee is realized from the tourist.

Budget

Funds for upkeep and management of the animals are provided by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Orissa under Non-plan budget. The annual budget provision is around Rs.7.00 lakhs.



Rest shed adjacent to the Mini Zoo

TAPTAPANI MINI ZOO

Location

It is located adjacent to State High-way No.17 (Berhampur to Rayagada) in Ganjam district at a distance about 55 Km from Berhampur. The nearest Railway Station is Berhampur i.e. on the Howrah-Chennai main line at a distance of about 55 Km. It is connected by air from Bhubaneswar which is about 250 Km away.

History

In the year 1986, a Deer Park was established at Taptapani in Ganjam district, which is now recognised as a Mini Zoo.

It is a prominent picturesque spot because of an existing hot water spring nearby. The existing area of the Zoo is 4.00 ha. and is proposed to be extended over an area of 9.00 ha. The main objective to have a Mini Zoo in this Panoramic landscape is to provide recreational facility and create awareness among the public about conservation of wild animals.

Administrative set up

It is under the administrative control of the Divisional Forest Officer, Paralakhemundi Forest Division. One Forester, one Forest Guard and four daily wage watchers are being engaged for daily upkeep and management of the Mini Zoo.

CZA recognition

This Deer Park has been recognized as a Mini Zoo by the Central Zoo Authority of India on 22nd September, 2009.

Animal display

At present there are four enclosures to accommodate four species of 111



Spotted deer. Adult males are having prominent antlers



Male Blackbuck: Krushnasar mruga

number of animals, primarily herbivores which include one endangered Antelope species (Blackbuck). Species wise population of exhibits are as follows:

Species wise number of animals

Species	Scientific name	Number			Total
		Male	Female	Fawn	
Spotted deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	26	58	12	96
Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	05	05	03	13
Blackbuck	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	01	-	-	01
Barking deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	-	01	-	01

Spotted deer and Sambar are breeding successfully at this Mini Zoo.

Veterinary care

The local Veterinary Assistant Surgeon is looking after the regular health check up of the animals and providing technical advice.

Visitor's profile

It is one of the prominent ecotourism spot in the state and is visited by the tourists from in and outside the country. During 2009-10, 11623 number of visitors from India and abroad visited this facility. Maximum number of tourists visit this facility during winter months (November to February). There is one OTDC Pantha Niwas at Taptapani to accommodate the tourists. Besides, the visitors can also stay at the lodges and hotels at Digapahandi and Berhampur. A Children's park is existing close to the Mini Zoo which provides recreation and amusement to children.

Entry fee

An entry fee @ Rs.2/- per person is collected from the visitors.

Budget

Funds for food, upkeep, maintenance and management has been received from State Plan, Non-Plan and CAMPA. The annual budget provision is Rs.5.00 lakh (approx.).

KUANRIA MINI ZOO

Location

The Mini Zoo is situated at Kuanria on NH-224 in Nayagarh district, which is 7Km from Dasapalla town. It is at a distance of 127Km from Bhubaneswar Railway station and Biju Patnaik Airport by road.

History

The Deer Park at Kuanria was established in the year 1985 with only eight Spotted deer (*Axis axis*) in an area spreading over 06 ha. It is situated on the foot hills of Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary, which is at present a part of Satkosia Tiger Reserve. The Kuanria Minor Irrigation Dam is adjacent to this Mini Zoo. Earlier, the Deer Park was under the control and management of the D.F.O. Territorial Division, Nayagarh. With the creation of Mahanadi Wildlife Division at Nayagarh, this Deer Park was transferred to the Wildlife Division in October, 2002.

CZA recognition

It has been notified as a Mini Zoo by the Central Zoo Authority, Govt. of India on 22.09.2009.

Animal display

Spotted deer bred here successfully, and gradually their population increased. At present there are 194 Spotted deer (Male-63 and Female-131) and two male Sambars in this facility.



Entry to the Mini Zoo at Kuanria



Spotted deer / Chittal (Harina)

The entire area of Mini Zoo is divided into two sections. There are four number of feeding kraals and four number of drinking water tubs for animals. One post-mortem room has been constructed. Besides, a rescue centre has been constructed to rehabilitate orphan and sick animals.

Flow of tourist

The Mini Zoo and the surrounding water reservoir attract tourists from far and wide. Winter is ideal time (November to February) to visit this facility. Annual flow of tourist to this site is around three thousands.

Adjacent to the Mini Zoo, there is one Rest shed. Besides, there is one Irrigation Bungalow having four suites at Kuanria.

Entry fee

No entry fee is realized from the visitors.

Budget

Funds for management and development of the Mini zoo is received under Non Plan and State Plan Budget. Funds from CAMPA has also been received for construction of an Interpretation Centre at this facility. The annual budget / expenditure for the year 2009-10 was Rs.6.5 lakhs.

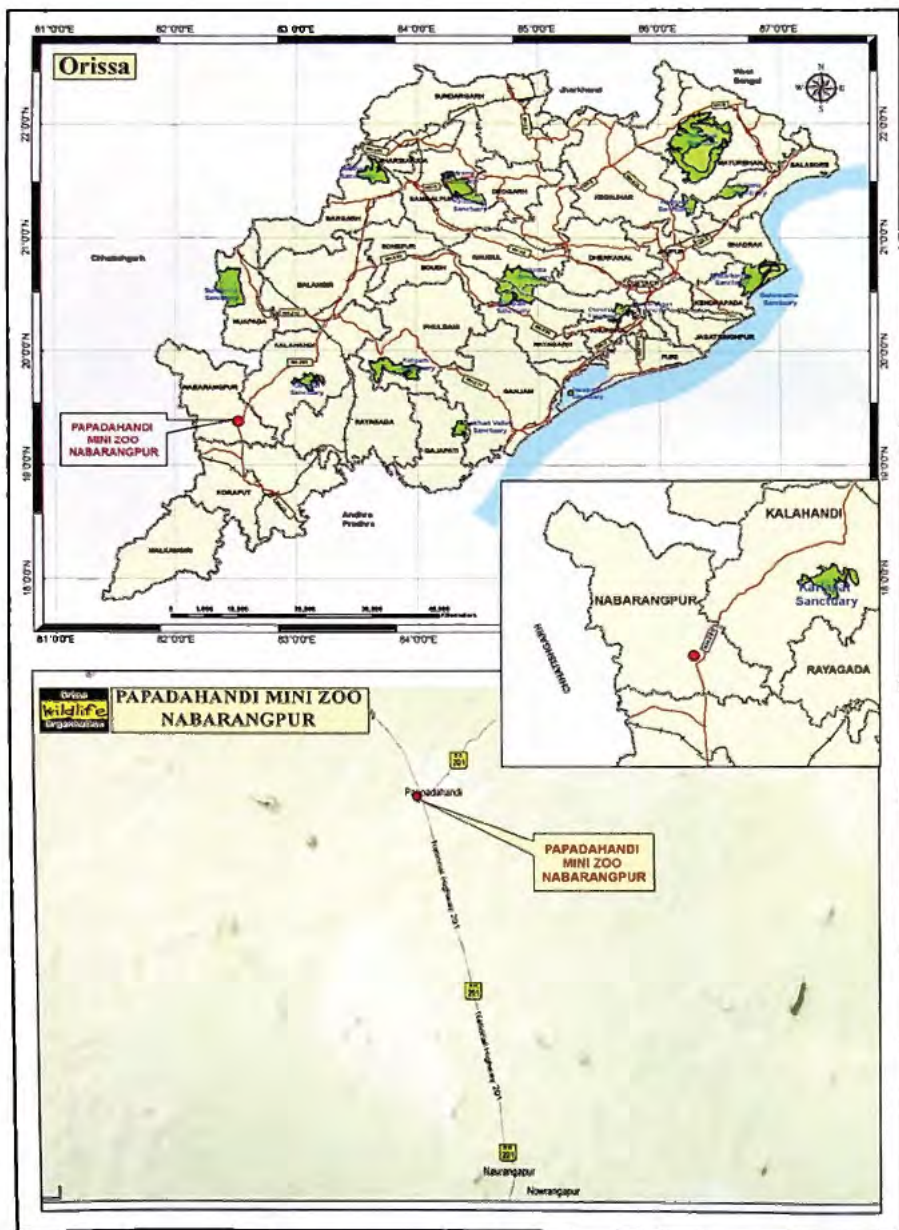


Plate-8: Location Map of Papadahandi Mini Zoo

PAPADAHANDI MINI ZOO

Location

The Mini Zoo is located in Nabarangpur district on the side of N.H.201 i.e. the road from Boriguma to Bargarh at a distance of 10 Km from Nabarangpur and 1Km from Papadahandi. It is 50km away from Jeypore Railway Station and 53km from the Airstrip at Jeypore. It is located inside the Papadahandi Reserve Forest having dense sal growth and it covers an area of 1.0 Acre.

History

Papadahandi Mini Zoo in Nabarangpur district was initially established as a "Deer Park" in the year 1986. The main objective to have this facility at Papadahandi is to educate the public about conservation of wildlife and to provide recreational facilities.

CZA recognition

Papadahandi Deer park has been recognized as a Mini Zoo by the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) on 22.06.2009.

Animal display

The park started only with a pair of Spotted deer which were brought from Harishankar Deer Park. Later another pair of deer were brought to this facility from Rayagada Forest Division. Gradually more animal species was added to the Zoo. At present there are 75 Spotted deer, 4 Barking deer, 2 Wild boars, one Rabbit and three Peacocks housed in two number of enclosures and three number of aviaries.



Spotted deer (Harina) population



Peacock (Mayur)

Specie wise number of wild animals in the Mini Zoo is as under:

Species	Male	Female	Total
Mammals			
Spotted deer	34	41	75
Barking deer	3	1	4
Wild boar	1	1	2
Rabbit	0	1	1
Birds			
Peacock	2	1	3

Visitor's profile

The flow of tourist to this spot has been as under:

Year	Number of visitors
2005-06	6830
2006-07	7248
2007-08	8750
2008-09	10580
2009-10	17437
2010-11	2388 (up to July, 2010)



Watch tower for viewing wild animals

Entry fee

No fee is realized from the visitors to visit this Mini Zoo.

Budget

Funds for upkeep and management of the Mini Zoo are provided by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) & Chief Wildlife Warden, Orissa under Non-Plan and State Plan budget. Besides, the District Administration, Nabarangpur has also provided financial assistance for construction of watch tower and other amenities for the Mini zoo. The Annual budget provision for this Mini Zoo is Rs.8.0 lakh (approx.).

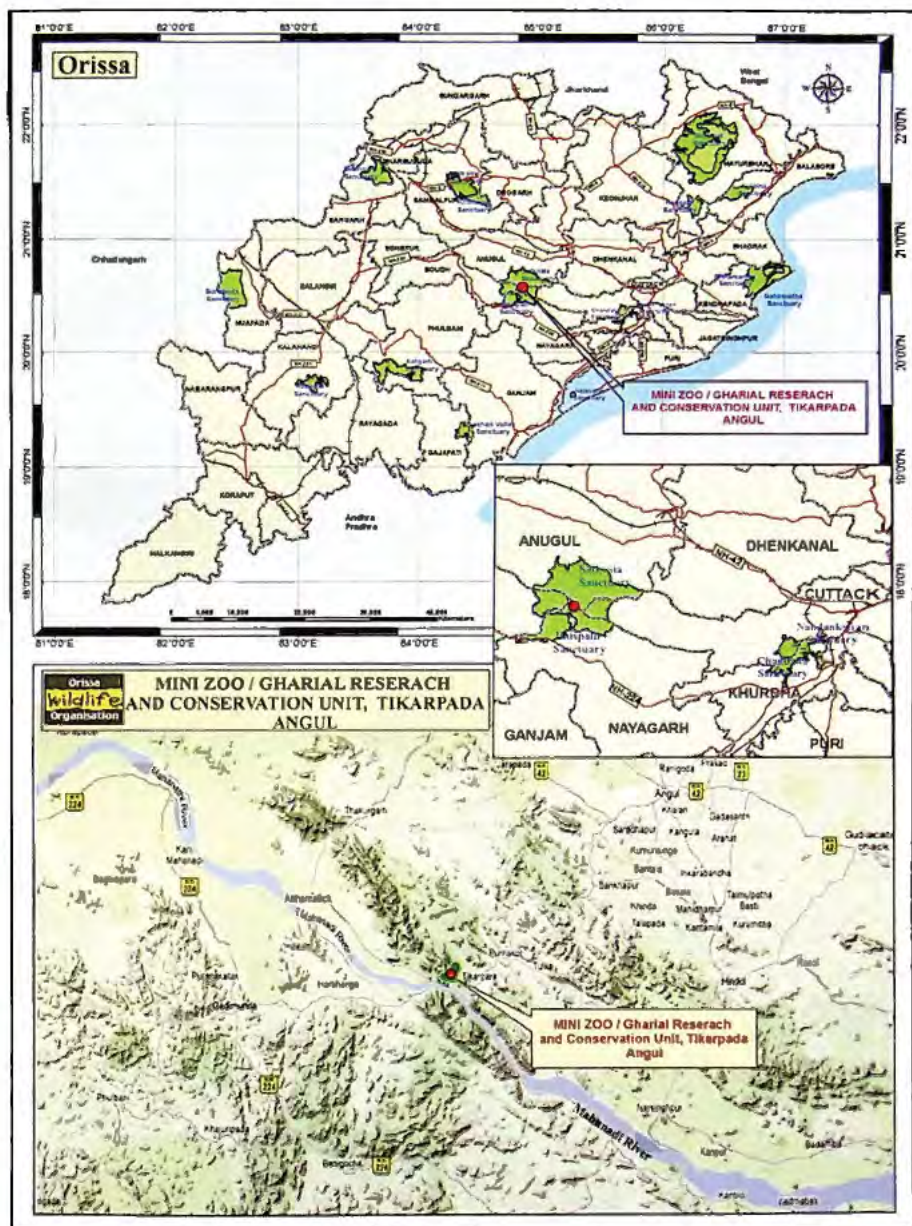


Plate-9: Location Map of the Gharial Research and Conservation Unit (GRACU), Tikarpada

GHARIAL RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION UNIT (GRACU)

Location

The GRACU, Tikarpada is 220 km from Bhubaneswar, the capital city of the state. From the national highway No. 42, one has to reach Angul and from there proceed to Pampasar, which is the main entry gate of the Tiger Reserve. Bhubaneswar is accessible by Air, Rail and Road network. The Headquarters of the Satkosia Wildlife Division which manages the Centre is located at Angul, which is 60 km from GRACU.

History

In mid 70s, Govt. of India with technical assistance from Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) initiated "Crocodile Conservation and Management Programme" in Orissa and also in other parts of the country to save the dwindling population of the Gharials as well as two other crocodilian species (Saltwater crocodiles, *Crocodylus porosus* and Mugger crocodiles, *Crocodylus palustris*). Under this Conservation programme, the Gharial Research and Conservation Unit (GRACU) was established by the Orissa Forest Department in March 1975 at Tikerpada adjacent to the Satkosia Gorge.

Legal position

In 1976, the entire Gharial habitat covering an area of 795.52 sq.km which spreads over four districts such as Angul, Cuttack, Nayagarh and Boudh has



Entry to the Mini Zoo, GRACU



Gharial rearing facility

been declared as a Wildlife Sanctuary. This sanctuary has also been declared as **Satkosia Tiger Reserve** by the Govt. of Orissa during December, 2007.

Description

Between Binikei of Athmallik and Badmul of Nayagarh, Mahanadi flows in a narrow gorge of just about 150 metre wide, and forms a unique 14miles long 'Satkoshia Gorge ecosystem'. It is the natural habitat of fresh water crocodilian species such as Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and Mugger (*Crocodylus palustris*) crocodile. This Gorge is also the home of three soft-shelled turtles/Terrapins, *Chitra indica*, *Aspideretes (Trionyx) gangeticus* and *Lessemys punctata*, and two hard-shelled turtle species such as *Kachuga tecta* and *Kachuga tentoria*.

CZA recognition

GRACU was the first Gharial "rear and rehabilitation" centre in India and is pioneer in conserving endangered Gharials. This facility has been recognized/notified on 22nd Sept. 2009 as a Mini Zoo by the Central Zoo Authority, MoEF, Govt. of India.

Animal display

The main objective to have this facility is conservation of endangered Gharials, Muggers and Freshwater turtles (*Aspideretes (Trionix) gangeticus*, *Chitra indica*, etc.) through 'rear and rehabilitation' programme and to create education and awareness on wildlife conservation among public.

The GRACU spreads over an area of 2 ha. Major area is occupied by the animal enclosures. There are 3 blocks with 20 enclosures. The enclosures are of



Basking Gharial (Thantia Kumbhira) at the Centre

varying sizes and have water pools, ideal for housing fresh water reptiles. These enclosures were earlier used for rearing and rehabilitation of Gharials and Muggers.

At present rescued crocodiles, terrapins and other reptilian species are brought to the centre for rehabilitation and release into the wild. Four Gharials, two muggers and two terrapins are being reared at this centre.

Administrative set up

The Forester in-charge of the Tikarpada section is in overall charge of the GRACU. Two daily wage pool attendants are engaged for day to day up keep, feeding to the animals, cleaning up pools, etc.

Visitor's profile

About 20,000 visitors visit this centre annually. The centre provides a platform to create awareness among the public on conservation of fresh water reptilian species including endangered gharials.

Entry fee

No entry fee is realized from the visitors.

Budget

The annual budget provision for GRACU is Rs.3.5 lakh (approx.).



Panoramic view of the Gorge

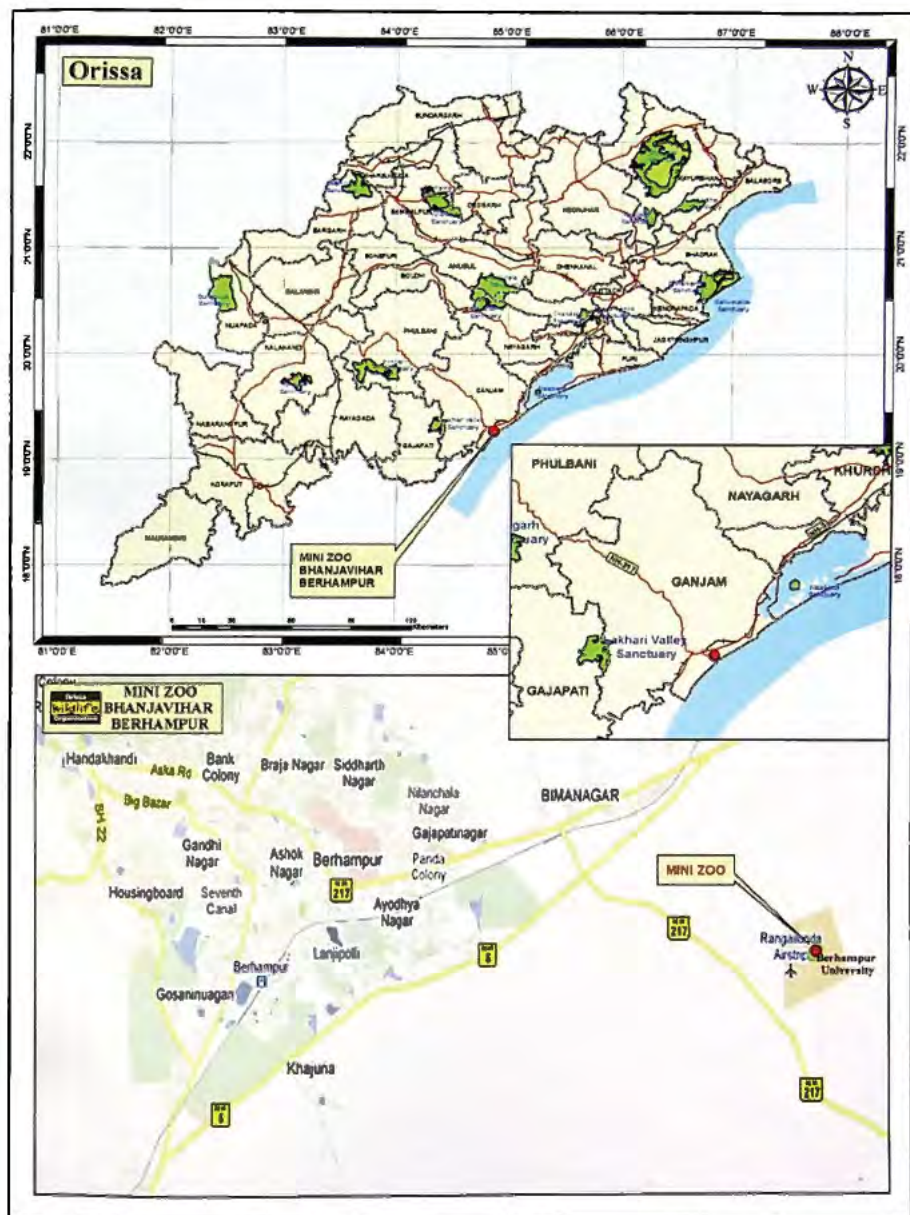


Plate-10: Location Map of Mini Zoo, Bhanja Vihar, Berhampur

MINI ZOO AT BERHAMPUR UNIVERSITY

Location

The Mini Zoo is located at a distance of 12 Km away from the Berhampur town and 6 Km away from the Gopalpur town. It is well connected with the National Highway No.5 from Chhatrapur.

History

The Deer Park was established in the campus of Berhampur University in Ganjam District in the year 1989. The main objective to have this facility at the University campus is to provide recreational facility and create awareness about conservation of wildlife, primarily among the students and visiting public.

CZA Recognition

This Deer Park has been elevated to the status of a "Mini Zoo" by the Central Zoo Authority of India on 19.05.2009. A master plan of the Mini Zoo incorporating a detailed layout has been prepared and submitted to the Central Zoo Authority of India for seeking financial assistance /grant for maintenance and up-gradation of the Mini Zoo.



Spotted deer (Harina) are the main exhibits

Description

At the beginning, a pair of spotted deer was brought from the premises of Rajbhawan, Bhubaneswar. Subsequently, a Peacock was introduced into the Mini Zoo. The Deer Park covers an area of 2.2 acres.

Animal display

At present the population of deer is 50 which include 14 males, 28 females and eight young ones. The deer are given specified deer feed daily, procured from the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation, Bhubaneswar supplemented by green fodder.

Veterinary care

The Veterinary doctor posted at Korapally is being consulted for routine health checkup of the animals. A daily wage attendant looks after daily routine activity of the Mini Zoo.

Visitor's profile

The visitors are allowed to see the exhibits from outside the fenced area of the Mini Zoo.

Entry fee

No entry fee is realized from the visitors.

Budget

Since the inception of the Deer Park/Mini Zoo, the entire funding has been made by the University from its own resource. Initially the budget provision was Rs.18,000/- per year and now it has increased to Rs.1,90,000/- per year.



Peacock

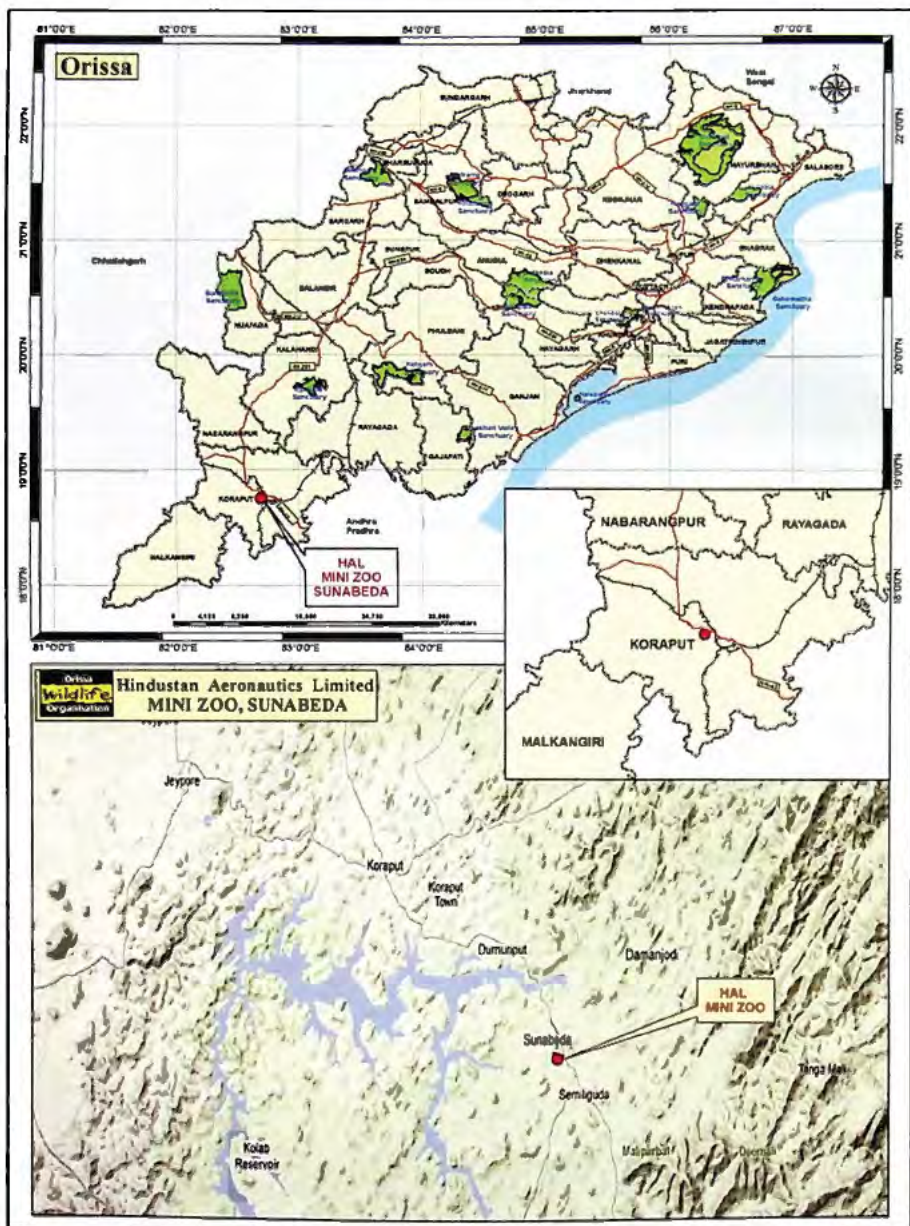


Plate-11: Location Map of Mini Zoo, HAL, Sunabeda

MINI ZOO AT HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD. (HAL), SUNABEDA, KORAPUT

Location

This facility is well connected to the District Headquarters by NH-43. The nearest town / cities are Koraput: 20 Km; Jeypore (Orissa): 40 Km; Vijayanagaram (A.P): 120 Km; Visakhapatnam (AP): 157 Km, Jagadapur: 130 Km and (vi) Raipur: 430 Km.

History

HAL Deer Park covering an area of 2.05 ha. was established near HAL Nursery in Sector VII of HAL Township , Sunabeda in the year 1979.

CZA recognition

This Deer Park has been recognized as a Mini Zoo by the Central Zoo Authority, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India, New Delhi on 22.09.2009. It is being renewed in every four years and presently renewal has been given by the CZA up to 30.09 2012.

Animal display

At present 18 Spotted deer are housed in only one enclosure and they are successfully breeding.

Flow of tourist

This Mini Zoo is visited by the people from in and outside the country. On an average about 100 visitors visit this facility daily.

Entry fee

No entry fee is collected from the visitors.

Budget

M/s. HAL, Engine Division, Sunabeda, Koaraput bear the cost of food, upkeep, maintenance and management of this Mini Zoo. Annual budget provision for this Mini Zoo is Rs.6.00 lakh (approx.).



View of the enclosure with exhibits-Spotted deer (Harina)

MINI ZOO AT INDIRA GANDHI PARK, ROURKELA

Location

Rourkela is well connected through Railway situated at Howrah-Mumbai rail route. Nearest airport is Ranchi. The zoo is 2 km from Rourkela Railway Station and situated at ring road of the city.

History

While establishing a Botanical Garden in early 60's, a couple of Spotted deer and a variety of birds, in small number, were exhibited as a feature of the garden. The Botanical garden was subsequently renamed as Indira Gandhi Park Zoo in 1988, which covers an area of 50 acres (approx). Later some rare animal and bird species were added as exhibits to this facility.

CZA recognition

The Central Zoo Authority, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India granted recognition to this Mini Zoo in the year 1995. Indira Gandhi Park Mini Zoo has been recognized as a Mini Zoo under Section 38H of the Wildlife (Protection) Act. The recognition has been renewed on 22.09.2009 for a period up to 31st May, 2013.

Description

Indira Gandhi Park Mini Zoo is maintained by Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) in Rourkela Steel Township of Sundergarh district with the objective of providing educational and recreational facilities to the public.



Spotted deer population is dominated by females



An adult female Sambar/exhibit

Special features

This Mini Zoo has also been successful in breeding Barking deer, Spotted deer, Sambar and Peafowl in captivity.

Animal display

In the year 1989, a Deer Park was also established by the Rourkela Steel Plant at Sector 8 of Steel Township spreading over 3 ha. of land. This facility has at present 111 Spotted deer (37males, 71 females and 3 young ones) in its three enclosures.

Captive wild animals at the Park Mini Zoo

Species	Number of animals
Mammals	
Spotted deer	28
Barking deer	14
Sambar	05
Common mongoose	06
Sloth bear	03
Birds	
Common peafowl	06
White peafowl	01
Rosy pelican	04
White ibis	06
Parakeet	28
Reptiles	
Mugger crocodile	02
Gharial	03
Python	02
Exotic birds	
Silver Pheasant	01

Species	Number of animals
Japanese green pheasant	01
Cockatiel	01
Budgerigar	21
Love bird	07

Animal enclosures

Details about enclosures and exhibits at Park Mini Zoo are as under:

Type of enclosure	Species exhibited
-------------------	-------------------

Open enclosure

1. Spotted deer	Spotted deer
2. Barking deer (2 nos.)	Barking deer
3. Crocodile enclosure	Mugger and Gharial

Open moated enclosure

1. Sloth bear	Sloth bear
2. Sambar	Sambar

Covered enclosure

1. Water Bird Aviary	Rosy Pelican
2. Aviary	White Ibis, Peafowl, Parakeet, Budgerigar

Love bird & Cockatiel

Pheasant enclosure	Japanese Green Pheasant, Silver Pheasant & White Peafowl
Peafowl enclosure	Common peafowl
Python enclosure	Rock python

Management

Indira Gandhi Park Mini Zoo is under the administrative control of Steel Authority of India Ltd., Rourkela Steel Plant.

Veterinary care

The Senior Veterinary Officer of the Steel Plant is in-charge of the Indira Gandhi Park and Mini Zoo.

Flow of visitors

Visitor's profile, 2009-2010

Sl. No.	Months	Number of visitors
1	April, 2009	38758
2	May, 2009	58629
3	June, 2009	60108
4	July, 2009	32707
5	August, 2009	32813
6	September, 2009	46493
7	October, 2009	39730
8	November, 2009	42683
9	December, 2009	67228
10	January, 2010	98555
11	February, 2010	38401
12	March, 2010	40180
	Year's Total	5,96,291

Entry Fee

Visitors (below 5 years)	Free
Visitors (5 Years & above)	Rs.3.00
Still camera	Rs.10.00
Video camera (non-commercial)	Rs.40.00
Boating (15 minutes ride per person)	Rs.5.00
Toy Train	Rs.3.00

Budget

Funds for food, upkeep and health care of animals and other associated activities such as repair, renovation, maintenance, development of enclosures, etc. at the Indira Gandhi Park Mini Zoo are met by Rourkela Steel Plant. Annual budget provision for the Mini Zoo is Rs.17.00 lakh (approx.).



Sloth bear (Bhalu)



Endangered Gharial (Thantia Kumbhira)



Rosy pelican: heaviest waterbird

MUNICIPAL MINI ZOO, CUTTACK

Location

The Municipal Corporation Deer Park, now designated as a "Mini Zoo" is located at Tulasipur (Ward No.13) on the bank of River Mahanadi adjacent to the Ring road of Cuttack. It is well connected with road. The Cuttack Railway station is 10 Km away from this facility. It is 30 Km away from the State capital and Biju Patnaik Airport, Bhubaneswar.

History

In the year 1981, on local self Government day (31.08.1981), a Deer Park was established by the Cuttack Municipality. It covers an area of 2 acres.

As per the stipulation of Central Zoo Authority, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India, the District Administration has been requested to provide a patch of suitable land extending over an area of 5 ha. in Sector-8 of Cuttack Development Authority (CDA) at Bidanasi to accommodate the growing population of deer, improvement of the facility and better management of this Mini Zoo.

CZA recognition

The Central Zoo Authority, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India has notified this Deer Park as a Mini Zoo on 22.05.2009.



View of the Mini Zoo adjacent to the Ring road



Spotted deer are active in feeding

Description

This Deer Park was established with an objective of providing recreational facilities to the public, especially to the people of the Cuttack city, and also create awareness about wildlife conservation.

Animal display

At the beginning, six Spotted deer were translocated from Nandankanan Zoological Park to Municipal Deer Park. Gradually the deer population increased and at present there are 65 deer (28 males, 33 females and 4 fawns) in this facility. This Mini Zoo is enclosed with chain link fence on all the sides along with 2nd barrier on Northern, Western and Southern sides to prevent visitors from disturbing the animals and providing food stuff.

Health care

Technical support and animal health care are being provided by Orissa Veterinary College, OUAT, Bhubaneswar.

Visitor's profile

Annually over 50,000 visitors visit this facility from within and outside the Cuttack city.

Entry fee

No fee is realized from the visitors to visit this facility.

Budget

The Municipal Corporation meets the expenditure towards construction, feed, medicine, establishment, repair and improvement, etc. of this Mini Zoo. The annual budget provision for this Mini Zoo is Rs.10.00 lakh (approx.).



View of the enclosure with the exhibits

List of Zoo and Mini Zoos in Orissa

Sl. No.	Name & initial status of the Zoo & Deer Parks	Location (Revenue district)	Name & Present status / Notification	CZA's approval valid upto	Managed by
1	Nandankanan Zoological Park	Khurda	Large Zoo/ Notification No F.No.19-64/92-CZA(212) (Vol.VI)(M)/ Date:22.09.2009	30.09.2012	Director, Nandankanan Zoological Park
2	Kapilash/ Deer Park/ Mini ZOO	Dhenkanal	Mini Zoo/ Notification No. F.No.19-106/92-CZA(222)(Vol.II)(M)/ dated 10.08.2005	31.08.2009	DFO, Dhenkanal Division
3	Motijharan/ Deer Park (renamed as "Wild Animal Conservation Centre")	Sambalpur	Mini Zoo/ Notification No. F.No.19-3/93-CZA (201) (M)/ Date: 27.07.2010	31.07.2011	DFO, Hirakud Wildlife Division
4	Harishankar/ Deer Park	Bolangir	Mini Zoo/ Notification No. F.No.19-1/93-CZA (194) (M)/ Date: 19.05.2009	31.03.2010	DFO, Bolangir Forest Division
5	Taptapani/ Deer Park	Ganjam	Mini Zoo/ Notification No. F.No.19-107/92-CZA(196) (M)/ Date: 22.09.2009	30.09.2012	DFO, Parlakhemundi Division
6	Kuanria/ Deer Park	Nayagarh	Mini Zoo/ Notification No. FnO. 19-105/92-CZA(195)(M)/ dated 22.09.2009	30.09.2012	DFO, Mahanadi Wildlife Division
7	Papadahandi/ Deer Park	Nabarangpur	Mini Zoo/ Notification No. F.No.19-112/92-CZA(197) (M)/ Date: 22.06.2009	31.03.2010	DFO, Nabarangpur Division

Sl. No.	Name & Initial status of the Zoo & Deer Parks	Location (Revenue district)	Name & Present status / Notification	CZA's approval valid upto	Managed by
8	Gharial Research and Conservation Unit (GRACU), Tikarpada	Angul	Mini Zoo/ Notification No. F.No.19-46/93-CZA(200) (M)/ Date: 22.09.2009	30.09.2012	DFO, Satkosia Wildlife Division
9	Bhanjavihar, Berhampur / Deer Park	Ganjam	Mini Zoo/ Notification No. F.No.19-103/93-CZA(198) (M)/ Dated: 19.05.2009	31.03.2010	Berhampur University
10	HAL, Sunabeda/ Deer Park	Koraput	Mini Zoo/ Notification No. F.No.19-42/93-CZA(209) (M)/ Date: 22.09.2009	30.09.2012	HAL, Sunabeda
11	I.G. Park Zoo and Deer Park	Sundargarh	Mini Zoo/ Notification No. F.No.19-155/93-CZA(199) (Vol.III)(M)/ Date: 06.05.2010	31.05.2013	SAIL, Rourkela
12	Cuttack Municipality/ Deer Park	Cuttack	Mini Zoo/ Notification No. F.No.19-206/93-CZA(204) dt.(M)/ Date: 22.05.2009	31.03.2010	Municipal Corporation, Cuttack



Toy train facility at Nandankanan

National Zoo Policy, 1998

(Published in Part II-Section-3-Subsection-(ii) of the Gazette of India-Extra ordinary No.708 dated 29.10.1998)

1. Preamble

- 1.1 The growing awareness for nature & wildlife conservation has made zoos a popular institution. Estimates indicate that 10% of the world's population visit zoos every year. There are about 350 animal collections in India, which are visited by more than 50 million people annually.
- 1.2 While there is a history of scientific interest, conservation and welfare of captive wild animals in the country, many zoos have evolved from menageries and private collections, and most zoos until the last two decades were set up mainly for entertainment and recreation. As wildlife resources were abundant in the past, scientific knowledge about the behavioral and biological requirements of animals did not receive adequate attention, with the result that scientific management of wild animals in captivity has evolved slowly.
- 1.3 The need for making conservation as one of the main objectives of management of zoos was realized by Government of India soon after independence and the Indian Board of Wildlife made important recommendations in this regard. The Government set up an Expert Committee on Management of Zoos in November, 1972 and its recommendations were accepted in June, 1973. The recommendations are relevant even now for improving the management of Zoos. The National Wildlife Action Plan of 1983 again emphasized the role of ex-situ conservation in national conservation efforts. However, because of varied ownership patterns and divergent nature of animal collections not much was achieved.
- 1.4 Today when wildlife habitats are under severe pressure and a large number of species of wild fauna have become endangered, the zoos have not only to sustain their own populations but also augment the depleting populations of endangered species in the wild. This new



role has been acknowledged by the global conservation community and Article 9 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

- 1.5 As zoos are visited by a large number of visitors, zoos are a point a potent tool for educating people about the close linkage between protection of natural areas and maintaining the life supporting processes of nature. Well-planned and appropriately designed zoos can sensitize visitors to the dangers of a hostile or indifferent attitude towards nature.
- 1.6 In India, many well designed zoos were set up in some of the States but for the most part, zoos have not been able to meet the challenges imposed by the changing scenario and still continue with the legacy of past i.e. displaying animals under conditions which are neither congenial to the animals nor educative and rewarding to the visitors.
- 1.7 The amendment of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, in 1991, provided for the enforcement of mandatory standards and norms for management of zoos through the Central Zoo Authority. However, it is realized that the objectives of the Act can be achieved only through co-operation and participation of various government agencies, nongovernmental organisations and people at large.
- 1.8 The National Zoo Policy aims at giving proper direction and thrust to the management of zoos by mustering co-operation and participation of all concerned.

2. Objectives

- 2.1 The main objective of the zoos shall be to complement and strengthen the national efforts in conservation of the rich biodiversity of the country, particularly the wild fauna. The objective can be achieved through the following protocol:
 - 2.1.1 Supporting the conservation of endangered species by giving species, which have no chance of survival in wild, a last chance of survival through coordinated breeding under ex-situ conditions and raise stocks for rehabilitating them in wild as and when it is appropriate and desirable.
 - 2.1.2 To inspire amongst zoo visitors empathy for wild animals, an understanding and awareness about the need for conservation of natural resources and for maintaining the ecological balance.

- 2.1.3 Providing opportunities for scientific studies useful for conservation in general and creation of database for sharing between the agencies involved in in-situ and ex-situ conservation.
- 2.1.4 Besides the aforesaid objectives, the zoos shall continue to function as rescue centres for orphaned wild animals, subject to the availability of appropriate housing and upkeep infrastructure. Where appropriate housing and upkeep is not available, State Governments and the Central Government would ascertain setting up rescue facilities in off-the-display areas of the zoo, subject to the availability of land.
3. **Strategy for achieving the Objectives**
- 3.1 **General Policy about Zoos**
- 3.1.1 Since zoos require a significant amount of resources in the form of land, water, energy and money, no new zoo shall be set up unless a sustained supply of resources including finance and technical support are guaranteed.
- 3.1.2 Zoos shall prepare a long-term master-plan for development to ensure optimum utilisation of the land, water, energy and finance.
- 3.1.3 Every Zoo shall maintain a healthy, hygienic and natural environment in the zoo, so that the visitors get an adequate opportunity to experience a natural environment.
- 3.1.4 Zoos shall give priority to endangered species in their collection and breeding plans. The order of preference for selection of species shall be (in descending order) locality, region, country and other areas.
- 3.1.5 Zoos shall regulate the number of animals of various species in their collection in such a way that each animal serves the objectives of the zoo. For achieving this objective, a detailed management plan of every species in the zoo shall be prepared.
- 3.1.6 Every zoo shall endeavour to avoid keeping single animals of nonviable sex ratios of any species. They shall cooperate in pooling such animals into genetically, demographically and socially viable groups at zoos identified for the purpose.
- 3.1.7 Zoos shall avoid keeping surplus animals of prolifically breeding species and if required, appropriate population control measures shall be adopted.



3.2 Acquisitions of Animals

- 3.2.1** Except for obtaining founder animals for approved breeding programme and infusion of new blood inbred groups, no zoo shall collect animals from the wild.
- 3.2.2** Zoos shall not enter into any transaction involving violation of the law and provisions of international conventions on wildlife conservation.
- 3.2.3** Zoos shall not enter into any transaction in respect of their surplus animals with any commercial establishment. Even the animal products should not be utilised for commercial purposes. The trophies of the animals could, however, be used for educational or scientific purposes.

3.3 Animal Housing

- 3.3.1** Every animal in a zoo shall be provided housing, upkeep and health care that can ensure a quality of life and longevity to enable the zoo population sustain itself through procreation.
- 3.3.2** The enclosure for all the species displayed or kept in a zoo shall be of such size that all animals get adequate space for free movement and exercise and no animal is unduly dominated or harassed by any other animal.
- 3.3.3** Each animal enclosure in a zoo shall have appropriate shelters, perches, withdrawal areas, wallow-pools drinking water points and such other facilities which can provide the animals a chance to display the wide range of their natural behaviour as well as protect them from extremes of climate.

3.4 Upkeep of Animal Collections

- 3.4.1** Zoos shall provide diet to each species, which is similar to its feed in nature where for unavoidable reasons any ingredients have to be substituted, due care will be taken to ensure that the substitute fulfills the nutritional requirement of the species.
- 3.4.2** For the well being of the animals, round-the-clock supply of portable drinking water shall be made available to all animals kept in the zoo.
- 3.4.3** With the objectives of avoiding human imprinting and domestication of animals. zoos shall prevent physical handling of animals by the staff to the extent possible.

3.4.4 Zoos shall not allow any animal to be provoked or tortured for the purpose of extracting any performance or tricks for the benefit of the visitors or for any other reason.

3.5 Health Care

3.5.1 Zoos shall ensure availability of the highest standards of veterinary care to all the animals in their collection.

3.5.2 Adequate measures shall be taken by every zoos for implementing wildlife health and quarantine rules and regulations. Appropriate vaccination programmes shall also be taken up for safeguarding against infectious diseases. Timely action to isolate infected animals from the zoo population shall be taken to avoid further spread of disease.

3.6 Research and Training

3.6.1 The zoos shall encourage research on the biology, behaviour, nutrition and veterinary aspects of animals in their collection. They shall also endeavor for creation of expertise on zoo architecture and landscape designing, co-operation of recognised institutions already working in relevant fields in this regard shall be taken.

3.6.2 Zoos shall endeavour for transfer of technical skills available in the field for zoo personnel. The Central Government, Central Zoo Authority and State Government shall provide due support to zoos in these efforts. Assistance of Wildlife Institute and India (WII), India Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) and other institutions within India and abroad, having appropriate expertise shall be taken in this regard.

3.6.3 Zoos shall also endeavour for dissemination of information on scientific aspects of management through publication of periodicals, journals, news-letters and special bulletins. Help of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) and Government institutions shall also be availed in such efforts. The Central Zoo Authority shall provide technical and financial support to the India Zoo Directors Association (IZDA) and other institutions in this regard.

3.7 Breeding Programme for Species

3.7.1 Before taking up breeding programme of any species, zoos shall clearly identify the objectives for which the breeding programme is being

taken up. The targeted numbers for the programme would be decided keeping in view the identified objectives.

- 3.7.2 All zoos shall cooperate in successful implementation of identified breeding programmes by way of loaning, pooling or exchanging animals for the programme and help creation of socially, genetically and demographically viable groups even at the cost of reducing the number of animals or number of species displayed in individual zoos.
- 3.7.3 Breeding programme shall be taken up by zoos after collection of adequate data like biology, behaviour and other demographic factors affecting the programme. including the minimum number of founder animals and the quantum of housing facilities available.
- 3.7.4 Programmes for breeding of zoo animals for re-introduction in the wild shall be taken up after getting approval of the State Government, the Central Zoo Authority and the Central Government as the case may be.
- 3.7.5 Zoos shall give priority in their breeding programmes to endangered species representing the zoo-geographic zones in which they are located.
- 3.7.6 For carrying out breeding programmes in a scientific and planned manner the zoo shall mark every individual animal involved in the programme in an appropriate manner and maintain appropriate records.
- 3.7.7 Zoos shall take utmost precaution to prevent inbreeding. They shall avoid artificial selection of traits and make no explicit or implicit attempts to interbreed various genera, species and sub-species.
- 3.7.8 Special efforts shall be made to avoid human imprinting of the stocks raised for reintroduction purposes by providing off-exhibit breeding facilities.
- 3.8 **Education and Outreach Activity**
 - 3.8.1 Each zoo should have a well drawn-up plan for education the visitors as well as other in the community. Zoos shall keep a close liaison with other ex-situ facilities in this regard.
 - 3.8.2 The central theme of the zoo education programme being the linkage between the survival of various species and protection of their natural

habitat, enclosures which allow the animals to display natural behaviour are crucial to zoo education. Zoo shall, therefore, display animals in such enclosures only where the animals do not suffer physiological and psychological restraint.

- 3.8.3 Attractive and effective signage methods and interactive displays to explain activities of various species to visitors, published education material and audio-visual devices are proven methods for driving home the conservation message. A formal education programme should also be persuaded for strengthening the education message.
- 3.8.4 Beside signage, the zoos shall also use guided tours, talks by knowledgeable persons and audio-visual shows for effectively communicating the message for conservation to the visitors.
- 3.8.5 The help of universities, colleges and non-governmental organisations shall be taken to educate the students about the benefits of supporting nature conservation programmes.

3.9 Extension Activities

- 3.9.1 To provide the urban population with a window to nature and to serve as green lungs for the polluting environment, zoos shall extend their expertise and help to State Governments and local authorities to create nature parks extending over extensive areas near big cities.

3.10 Amenities to Visitors

- 3.10.1 Zoo shall provide basic civic amenities to the visitors like toilets, drinking water points, shelters and first-aid facilities. Ramps shall also be provided for the benefit of visitors in wheel chairs for approach to animal enclosure and other civic amenities.
- 3.10.2 Zoos shall not provide any infrastructure for recreation/entertainment of visitors that is inconsistent with the stated objective of zoos.

Sd/-

(Vishwanath Anand)

Secretary to the Government of India

Classification of Zoos as per the CZA guideline

For the purpose of deciding standards and norms for recognition of Zoos and monitoring and evaluating their performance, the Zoos, on the basis of area, number of visitors, number of species and animals and number of endangered species and number of animals of endangered species in their collection shall be classified into four categories as specified below:

Category of Zoo	Criteria for qualifying to the category					
	Area of the Zoo (hectares)	No. of visitors in a year (in lakhs)	No. of species	No. of animals	No. of endangered	No. of animals of endangered
Large	75	7.5	75	750	20	100
Medium	35	3.5	35	350	10	50
Small	10	1.0	10	100	3	15
	Less than 10	Less than 1.00	Less than 10	Less than 100		

To qualify to be classed under a particular category, the Zoo should meet at least any of aforesaid four criterias, but including number of species and number of animals.

The Central Zoo Authority may allow a Mini Zoo to keep animals of endangered species subject to the conditions prescribed by it with regard to the area of the Zoo, housing, upkeep and healthcare facilities including deployment of veterinarian and supervisory level staff.

Minimum Prescribed Sizes for Outdoor Open Enclosures for Important Mammalian Species in Captivity

Animals /Species	Minimum size of outdoor enclosure (per pair) (Square meters)
Tiger and Lion	1000
Panther, Clouded leopard and Snow leopard	500
One-horned Indian Rhinoceros	2000
Brow antlered deer, Hangul, Swamp deer	1500
Wild buffalo, Indian bison and Wild ass	1500
Bharal, Goral, Wild sheep and Serow	500
Sloth bear, Himalayan black bear, Brown bear and Malayan sun bear	1000
Red panda, Jackal, Wolf and Wild dog	400
Monkeys and Langurs	500

Minimum Prescribed Sizes for Outdoor Enclosures for Important Birds in Captivity

Animals/Species	Minimum size of Aviary (Square meters)	Minimum height of the Aviary (meters)	Minimum size of the water body within the Aviary (Square meters)
Birds of prey	300	8	10
Pheasant*	80	3	3
Water birds (mixed species enclosure)	300	8	60 (with a depth of 1.5m)
Flying birds (mixed species enclosure)	300	8	20
Flying birds (single species)	80	6	2

* In case of Peafowl the aviary size should be kept 160 sq.m

Minimum Prescribed Sizes for Outdoor Open Enclosures for Important Reptiles and Amphibians in Captivity

Animal /Species	Minimum size of the enclosure (Square meters)	Minimum size of the water body within the enclosure (Square meters)
Crocodile /Gharial	400	150 (with a depth of 2 meters)
Python	80	6
Cobra, Rat snake, Vipers	40	4
Sand boas	40	4
Monitor lizards*	80	6
Chameleons and Small lizards	40	4
Tortoises	40	4
Turtles	80	40 (with a depth of 2 meters)
Amphibians	10	4 (with a depth of 0.5 meter)

- * In case of Water monitor lizard the size of water body should be kept at 40 sq.meters with a depth of 1.5 meters.

Note:

1. The dimensions have been given only in respect of the species, which are commonly displayed in zoos.
2. No dimensions for outdoor enclosure have been prescribed for Chinkara and Chowlingha because of the problem of infighting injuries. The enclosure for these species could be a group of small sized enclosures with fewer animals in each. Care should be taken to ensure that there should be no competing mating males in each small enclosure.
3. The designs of enclosures for endangered species, not covered by this Appendix, should be finalized only after approval of the Central Zoo Authority.

Appendix-A

FORM-A

Application for getting recognition from the Central Zoo Authority
under Section 38H (Sub-Section 2)

To
The Member Secretary
Central Zoo Authority,
Annexe No.VI, Bikaner House,
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-110011.

We want to get recognition under Section 38H of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 in respect of _____ Bank Draft/Postal Order for Rs. _____ drawn in favour of Central Zoo Authority is also enclosed. The required information in respect of _____ is as under.

1. Name of the Zoo:
2. Location of the Zoo and Area:
3. Date of establishment:
4. Name and address of the Zoo operator:
5. Total number of visitors to the Zoo during last 3 years (year wise):
6. Total number of days on which zoo is open visitors during a calendar year:
7. Number of animals / species exhibited by the Zoo:

Stock position during the current financial year			
Number of species exhibited	Stock position on the close of preceding year	Births / Acquisitions/ Deaths / Disposals	Stock as on the date of application
Mammals Birds Reptiles Amphibians Fishes and other Invertebrates			

8. Total number of enclosures:
 - (i) Open air moated enclosures:
 - (ii) Closed cages / aviaries
9. List of endangered species bred during last 3 years:
10. Veterinary facilities
 - (a) Whole time veterinarian available or not:
 - (b) Facilities available in Veterinary Hospital:
 1. Operation theatre/Surgical room
 2. X-ray facility
 3. Squeeze cages
 4. In-door patient ward
 5. Quarantine ward and Isolation ward
 6. Dispensary
 7. Veterinary care reference Library
 8. Nursery for hand-rearing animal babies
 9. Pathological laboratory
 10. Tranquilizing equipments / drugs
 11. Post-mortem room
 12. Whether the following facilities exist in the Zoo:
 - (a) Kitchen
 - (b) Food store
 - (c) Deep Freeze
 - (d) Portable water facility
 - (e) Food distribution van/rickshaw, etc.
11. Sanitary care and disease control:

Whether:

 - (i) Pollution free water to animals for drinking is available?
 - (ii) Proper drainage system exists in enclosures?
 - (iii) Regular disposal of refuse material is done?

- (iv) Programme for control of pests and predators exists?
- (v) Preventive measures like deworm and vaccination are being provided?
- 12. Amenities to visitors:

Whether:

- (a) Public facilities like toilets /bathrooms exists?
- (b) Sufficient number of drinking water taps available?
- (c) Visitor information centre and nature interpretation centre exist?
- (d) Zoo education facilities have been provided?
- (e) Public telephone booths are available?
- (f) Kiosks and restaurants are available at the Zoo?

- 13. Safety measures for visitors:

Whether:

- (a) Effective stand-of barriers have been provided around enclosures?
- (b) Adequate number of warning signboards exist?
- (c) First-aid measures are available?

- 14. Budget of the Zoo for the last 3 years, Revenue Grants, Total expenditure:
- 15. Annual Report, Guide books, Brochure or any other publication (copies enclosed).
- 16. Master Plan of the Zoo (copy enclosed)

Signature of the Applicant

Name of the Applicant

Date:

(SUPREME COURT'S ORDER ON ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW ZOOS)

BY SPECIAL
MESSENGER

D.No.4275/1998/SC/PILC
SUPREME COURT INDIA
NEW DELHI

Date: 27th November, 2000

From : Inder Pal
Assistant Registrar (PIL.CELL)

To : Mr. P. R. Sinha
Member Secretary,
Central Zoo Authority,
Ministry of Environment & Forests,
New Delhi.

IN THE MATTER OF:

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO 47 of 1998
(Under Article 32 of the Constitution of India)

Navin M. Raheja	 Petitioner
	Versus	
Union of India & Ors.	 Respondents

Sir,

In continuation of this Registry's notice of hearing dated the 3rd November, 2000, I am directed to forward herewith for your information, compliance and necessary action a certified copy of the Order of the Supreme Court as contained in the Record of Proceedings of the Court dated 20th November, 2000, passed in the writ Petition above mentioned.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

Encl: as above.

**SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS**

Writ petition (civil) No.47/1998 (For Direction)

NAVIN M. RAHEJA

Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

U.O.I & ORS

(For Direction)

WITH

S.L.P. (c) No.1474/1998

(With appln. for exemption from filling O.T)

(For further directions)

Date: 20/11/2000 These petitions were called on for hearing today.

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE R.C. LAHOTI

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BRIJESH KUMAR

For Petitioner (s) In WP (c) 47/1998

Mr. N. Safaya, adv.

Mr. Navin M. Raheja (in person)

Mr. Randhir Jain, adv.

In SLP(C) 1474 /1998

Mr. Prakash Shrivastava, adv.

For Respondent (s)

Mr. Harish N. Salve, SG

Mr. Krishna Mahajan adv.

Mr. A.D.N. Rao, adv.

Ms. A.G. Nair, adv.

Ms. B. Sunita Rao, adv.

Mr. C. Radha Krishna, adv.

Mr. P. Parmeshwaran, adv.

Mr. B. V. Balram Das, adv.

For Central Zoo Authority

Mr. Harish N. Salve, SG

Mr. A.D.N. Rao, adv.

For State of Rajasthan	Mr. Sushil Kumar Jain, adv.
For State of Meghalaya	Mr. Ranjan Mukherjee, adv.
For State of Manipur	Mr. K.H. Nobin Singh, adv.
For State of Goa & W.B.	Ms. A. Subhashini, adv.
For State of Arunachal Pradesh	Mr. Anil Shrivastav, adv.
For State of Kerala	Mr. G. Prakash, adv.
	Mrs. Beena Prakash, adv.
	Mr. Jyothish A.P., adv.
For State of Gujarat & Mizoram	Ms. Hewantika Wahi, adv.
	Ms. Sumeeta Hazarika, adv.
For State of Sikkim	Mr. Brijender Chahar, adv.
	Mr. Jyoti Chahar, adv.
	Mr. Ashok Mathur, adv.
For State of Bihar	Mr. Kumar Rajesh Singh, adv.
	Mr. B.B. Singh, adv.
For State of Assam	Mr. Shakil Ahmed Syed, adv.
	Mr. Shujat Hussain, adv.
For State of Haryana	Mr. Hahabir Singh, adv.
For State of Maharashtra	Mr. S.S. Shinde, adv.
	Mr. S.V. Deshpande, adv.
For State of Nagland	Mr. R. Rahim, adv.
	Mr. Kailash Vasudev, adv.
For State of U.P.	Mr. R.B. Hisra, adv.
For State of M.P.	Mr. Satish K Agnihotri, adv.
	Mr. Rohit K. Singh, adv.
For State of Tamilnadu	Mr. A Mariaputham, adv.
	Ms. Aruna Mathur, adv.
	Mr. Anurag D Mathur, adv.
	for M/s. Arputham Aruna & Co.
For State of Andhra Pradesh	Mrs. K. Amreshwari, Sr. adv.
	Mr. G. Venkatesh, adv.

Mr. Anil Kumar Tandale, adv.
Mr. N. Ganpathy, adv.
Mr. Shakil Ahmed Syed, adv.
Mr. K. K. Raj, adv.
Mr. C.S.S. Rao, adv.

UPON hearing counsel the Court made the following

ORDER

During the course of hearing of the main petition our attention was drawn to the vulnerability of the captive tigers in the Zoo at Nandankanan, Bhubaneswar and later on to the most ghastly incident Park, Hyderabad, It was on noticing these a situations that we had desired that apart from taking steps to prevent killing, poaching and hunting of tigers so as to save them from extinction, it was necessary also to look at the status of the tigers and other animals in captivity particularly in the zoos. We shall, therefore, take up the issue relating to Zoos as a separate issue from the main case.

On 30th October, 2000 we directed the Member Secretary of Central Zoo Authority to appear before us. Mr. P.R. Sinha, Member Secretary, Central Zoo Authority is present today along with Mr. Harish N. Salve. Learned Solicitor General.

An affidavit has been filed by Shri Sinha, Member-Secretary in Court today. The said affidavit is taken on record.

From a cursory perusal of the said affidavit we find that except, the Delhi Zoo, which is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India, all other Zoos in the country are under Governments / Municipal Corporation / trusts. In the wake of death and killing of the tigress an unprecedented incidence in the history of Zoo management at the Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad, directions have been issued to beef up security arrangements around tiger and leopard enclosures in the Zoos. A copy of the letter which was addressed to the State Governments by the Ministry of Environment and Forests or the Central Zoo Authority in this behalf has been attached to this affidavit by Shri Sinha. It appears that out of 47 Zoos holding tigers in their collection security arrangements have been beefed up in so far as 32 Zoos are concerned. 15 zoos have yet to comply with that direction. We are at a loss to understand as to why the States and the concerned Departments



in those States are taking time to comply with the direction of beefing up of security arrangements in the remaining 15 zoos. This sort of indifference is objectionable. We hope the needful shall be done without any waste of time.

According to the affidavit of Mr. Sinha, a meeting of various Secretaries has been convened by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India for 27th November, 2000 when it is proposed to review security arrangements in major zoos of the country. It would be appropriate that the wardens of officers in charge of various zoos are asked to furnish a status report about the animals in captivity of the zoos under their charge to the concerned Secretary of the State so that the same can be produced by the Secretaries at the time of meeting on 27th November, 2000.

Learned Solicitor General submits that significant improvement in the management of the Zoos in the country is absolutely necessary and can take place if initially following steps are undertaken:

- (a) No new Zoo should be allowed to be established without the approval of the Central Zoo Authority, Government of India;
- (b) All stipulation laid by Central Zoo Authority while granting conditional recognition should be strictly adhered to within the time frame prescribed by it;
- (c) Funds released by Central Zoo Authority should be allowed to be utilized by the Zoos directly without going through the budget procedure of the respective State Govt. so that fund reach the zoos in time to enable its utilization and fulfillment of objective for which the funds are released by Central Zoo Authority.
- (d) Animals collection are planned within the carrying capacity to avoid inbreeding and overcrowd in the zoos.
- (e) Exchange of animals between zoos should be allowed by respective State Govt. and no price tags should be put on animals.
- (f) Minimum supervisory level personnel as stipulated in "Recognition of Zoos Rules, 1992" are deployed for improved upkeep and health care of Zoo animals".

These suggestions have been indicated in paragraph 15 of the affidavit filed by Shri Sinha. The suggestions appear to be useful and necessary.

A copy of the said affidavit together with its annexures shall be furnished to learned counsel appearing for various States and Union Territories and more particularly which are managing Zoos in their respective States / Union Territories. The States and Union Territories shall respond to the suggestions made in paragraph 15 of the affidavit (supra) on an affidavit of a Competent Authority from the States / Union Territory. The needful shall be done by them within four weeks from today.

Looking to the pathetic state in which some of the zoos are maintained, we hereby direct that no State Government of Union Territory shall set up a new zoo without getting clearance from the Central Zoo Authority and orders from this Court.

A report of the meeting of Committee of Secretaries, which is scheduled for 27th November, 2000 and the follow up action shall be brought to the notice of this Court by the next date of hearing.

W.P. (C) 47/1998

On 26th of August, 2000, an affidavit was filed by Shri Vishwanath Anand, Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests in compliance with the order of this court dated 20th April, 2000. In that affidavit various suggestions were made and shortcoming highlighted. A copy of that affidavit has already been furnished to learned counsel for different states and Union Territories. Within four weeks from today, the States as also, the Union of India shall file a status report indicating what further action has been taken on the basis of the affidavit filed by Shri Vishwanath Anand. We expect the States and the Union of India to particularly respond to the suggestions made in paragraph 6 of the affidavit of Shri Anand.

Post after five weeks for directions.

Sd/-
21.11.00
Ajay Kr. Jain
Court Master

Sd/-
21.11.00
Prem Prakash
Court Master



FOREST CONSERVATION DIVISIONS (MoEF)
LETTER MAKING MANAGEMENT OF ZOOS AS FORESTRY ACTIVITY

F. No.11-66/2004-FC
Government of India
Ministry of Environment and Forests (FC Division)

Paryavaran Bhawan,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003,
Dated: 13-11-2007.

To

The Principal Secretary / Secretary (Forests), (All States / UTs).

Sub: Applicability of Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 for activities that are necessary for ex-situ conservation of wild animals including upkeep and management of animals through Zoological Parks / Zoos / Biological Parks over forests land.

Sir,

The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has been receiving number of representations seeking clarification in respect of applicability of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for activities that are necessary for ex-situ conservation of wild animals including upkeep and management of animals through Zoological Parks / Zoos / Biological Parks located in forest areas.

After careful examination of the proposal of the respective Chief Wildlife Wardens of various State Governments and on the basis of the recommendations of the Forest Advisory Committee, the Central Government hereby conveys that activities required to be done in Zoo as per the approved management plan will not attract the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 provided such activities are necessary for management of animals and imparting education and have the prior approval of CZA.

Sd/-
(C.D. Singh)

Assistant Inspector General of Forests

Copy to:

1. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, All States / UTs.
2. The Nodal Officer (FC), O/o the PCCFs, All States / UTs
3. All Regional Officers of MoEF located at Bhopal, Shilong, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow and Chandigarh.
4. The RO (HQ), MoEF, New Delhi.
5. Monitoring Cell, FC Division, MoEF, New Delhi.
6. Guard File.

Sd/-
(C.D. Singh)

Assistant Inspector General of Forests





Government of Orissa
Forest and Environment Department
Wildlife Headquarters